



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.  
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.  
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. V.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816.

[NO. 219.]

## Advertisement.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that PRIVATE TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Commercial Committee on or before Saturday next, the 4th May, for the purchase of three large PROW-MAYANGS, built at Rembang, and now laying in the river of Batavia, where they may be seen on application to the Master Artendant.

The highest tender will be accepted, and the purchaser may receive the Vessels on payment of the amount, which must be made within one week from the day of sale, in failure whereof they will be re-sold at the risk of the original buyer.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DUPUY,

Dep. Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, April 24, 1816.

## Bekendmaking.

**HIERMEDE** wordt bekend gemaakt, dat voor of op Zaterdag den 4de Mei aanstaande, byzondere aanbiedingen by den Secretaris van het Kommercieel Kommitte kunnen worden ingezonden tot den inkoop van drie groote PRAAUW MAYANGS te Rembang gebouwd, en tans leggende in de Batavia'sche Rivier. De Equipage Meester kunnen bezigtigd worden. Het hoogste bod zal aangenomen worden, en de koper zal bizzit kunnen nemen by de betaling der kooppenningen, welke zal moeten plaats hebben binnen den tyd van een week na de dag der Verkoop. By gebreke van dien zullen de vaartuigen voor risico van den eersten koper ten tweeden male worden opgeveild.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. DU PUY,

Deputy Sec. van 't Govt.

BATAVIA den 21sten April 1816.

## For Private Sale,

At No. 17, Great Malacca-street,  
FOR READY SILVER MONEY

Superior French Claret, in cases of two dozen, at Span. Dolls. 8 p. doz.  
Ditto Vin de Grave, in ditto, 8 ditto.  
Madeira Wine, 8 ditto.  
Cogniac Brandy, 10 ditto.  
Holland's Gin, in pipes, 1 p. gal.  
Ditto Ditto, in Cases 12 each  
Ditto Ditto, in half do. 6 each.  
Ditto Ditto, in bottles, 5 pr. doz.  
Hodgson's Pale Ale, in bottles 5 p. doz.  
Salt Beef, per barrel, 30  
Salt Pork, per barrel, 40  
Tagal Rice, per coyang, 35  
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, per barrel, 8  
Spirits of Turpentine, Manufactured Tobacco,  
Batavia, April 27.

FINE LIGHT

**French Claret,**

WARRANTED EXCELLENT.

FOR Private Sale, at No. 17, Great Malacca-street, a Batch of real Bourdeaux long-cork

## Claret la Fete.

admirably adapted for a warm climate, at the very low rate of 8 Spanish Dollars Silver per Dozen, Ready Money.

## VRAGT

NAAR

## AMSTERDAM,

**IN** het snel zeilende tot Lading gereed leggende Schip THE PRINCE REGENT, gevoerd door Capt. John White, adres by J. van Reenen en Co.

## Advertentie.

**DERIGEERENDE** Leeden van de SOCIETEIT de HARMONIE, in de Buiten Nieuwpoortstraat, verzoeken alle zodanige Leeden de welke nog achterstallige Contrabuttien van het gepasseerde Jaar 1815, schuldig zyn, zulx binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van dato dezestellen voldoen, zullende die geenen dewelke hier aan in gebreken blyven, rechterlyk daar toe worden Aangemaand:—

Uit Naam van Dirigerende Leeden,

J. L. WEYHENKE, Sec.

BATAVIA, den 21ste April 1816

## Advertentie.

**ALLE** de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan den boedel van wylen J. C. van Wikkelen, worden verzocht daar van opgave te doen, aan den eersten Teekenaar binnen de tyd van een Maand gerekend van heeden.

Ook worden die geene waarvoor en by wie den overleedene zig als Borg geïnterponeerd, heeft verzocht om zig binnen veertien dagen van andere Borgen te voorzien.

T. COENING,

P. MEYER.

BATAVIA, den 25ste April 1816.

## Lost,

**FROM** the house of Mr. BARNES, Voorburs-gragt, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday Evening, a small brown Terrier BITCH, named Fly, ears and tail cut, has a small black spot on her nose, with a silver collar to her neck—Whoever will bring the said Bitch to the Printing Office, or give any information respecting where she is to be found, shall be rewarded.

## Verlooren,

**TEN** Huize van J. BARNES, op de Voorburs-gragt, op Woensdag avond den 1ste Mey, tusschen 5 en 6 uren, een klyne bruine Terrier TEEF, genaamd Fly, met afgesneede ooren en staart, een kleyn zwart plekje voor aan de neus, en een Zilver halsbandje om den hals.—Die hetzelfde op s'Gouvernements Drukkery teregt brengt, of eenige informatie daar van kan geeven, zal een goede beloning genieten.

**Bills on England & Holland, TO BE HAD,**

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Enquire at the Gazette Office.

**HEDEN** verlost van een Dochter de Huisvrouw van RYSWYK, } F. BREDERO.  
den 21 April, 1816, }

**HEDEN** verlost van een zoon de Huisvrouw van BATAVIA, } H. SPECHT.  
den 28 April, 1816, }

## WATERLOO.

COMMISSARISSSEN OVER HET FONDS, TER AANMOEDIGING, VEREERING EN ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE GEWAPENDE DIENST DER NEDERLANDEN IN JAVA, zyn door de Vaderlandsche liefde, en mededeelzaamheid van onderscheide hunner mede Kolonisten, op nieuw in staat gesteld, Eervolle melding te maaken, van de by hun ontvangen lysten van

## INTEKENENAAREN

ten behoeve van opgemelde Fonds, tot den 30ste April 1816.

## TE SAMARANG.

	Zilver	Ropjen
C. H. Klein	500	
P. H. van Lawick van Pabst	200	
A. M. T. de Salis	200	
C. van Dam	200	
L. H. Beer	200	
H. Muller	150	
J. Mannel	150	
B. L. van Zitter	100	
P. T. Overbeek	100	
J. F. Zhaetzky	100	
J. H. van Ysseldyk	100	
J. C. van Ellinghuysen	100	
H. J. Dommis	100	
D. C. van Blommestein	100	
H. W. Geselschap	100	
P. Langewagen	100	
J. Johannes	100	
N. A. Holmberg de Beckfelt	75	
J. C. von Wikkelen	50	
R. Steelman Veer	50	
— Cornelius	50	
J. D. Hartloff	50	
— Leydel	50	
A. London	50	
J. G. Satach	50	
N. H. Prinsen	50	
C. F. Cramer	50	
J. van Domburg	50	
P. S. Meilman	40	
M. Diepen	40	
F. Montanus	25	
F. von Jett	25	
— Meiners	25	
A. Hendriks	25	
J. M. Seltzer	25	
H. M. Heckscher	25	
L. Prinsen	25	
A. T. Dekker	25	
A. T. Horselenberg	25	
P. Bor	25	
D. A. Gaaswyck	25	
B. G. Sartorius	25	
J. Roelofs	25	
W. Lambberger	25	
A. C. Rudolph	25	
F. A. van Middelkoop	25	
J. M. Geertling	22	
A. L. du Riel Raroux	20	
— Pothoff	20	
J. A. Krauss	20	
C. Degener	20	
C. Ruby	20	
J. C. L. Meyer	20	
J. B. Vintrel	20	
— Dignat	20	
L. Hoff	20	
J. Gerlach	16	
F. W. Armstorff	16	
H. T. van der Werff	16	
J. W. Serusier	16	
F. F. Hendriks	16	
A. Klerks	16	
C. J. Liens	13	
J. D. Schultz	12	
A. van Geersbergen	11	
J. C. Mercker	10	
J. A. Hendriks	10	
J. J. Bestelmeyer	10	
C. van Muyen	10	
J. T. Goedkoop	10	
— Bletterman	10	
W. A. Palm	10	
En nog twee te samen	12	18 St.
— Batenburg zal zelve Remitteren		
B. van der Worm	Idem	
— Rubenkonig	Idem	
— Bloem	Idem	

## TE BUITENZORG.

	Zilver	Ropjen
F. E. Hardy	600	
R. van Prehn	300	
M. van Doorninck	200	
J. G. Engel	200	
P. Veltbrugge	200	
P. van Haak	200	
P. J. Beetjes	200	
F. von Wense	200	

	Zilver	Ropjen
J. J. H. van Riemsdyk	60	
S. Y. van Riemsdyk	50	
J. van den Berg	50	
H. J. Cannaris	44	
J. C. Dunki	22	
J. J. Reynst	20	
W. V. H. van Riemsdyk jr.	20	
Wed. Dirksz	15	
P. E. Karsseboom	13	
Wed. Wiltenaar	11	
M. F. Jonathans	11	
F. Lutgens	11	
F. Bischoff	11	

## TE PASSOUROUANG.

	Zilver	Ropjen
C. Vos	400	
Nitie Arie Ningrat	400	
J. F. Roos	100	
P. A. Negoro	100	
S. A. Wiedjojo	33	
W. A. Negoro	30	
S. A. Negoro	25	
H. von Ranzow	20	
C. W. von Arnshildt	20	
P. T. Hesselaar	11	
P. T. Brouwer	10	
H. Ingling	10	
en nog eenigen te samen	53	

## TE SOURACARTA.

	Zilver	Ropjen
Wed. De Clercq	150	
J. van Tol	150	
Wed. Michaelis	100	
C. J. Smith	100	
G. W. Senstius	50	
T. Horsfield	50	
D. C. Simon	50	
D. Porrier	50	
Wed. van Effen	44	
— W. van Effen	40	
J. C. Smith	20	
J. F. Smith	20	
J. H. Smith	20	
J. A. Scholtz	20	
J. Jacobs	20	
S. C. Coenraad	20	
J. B. Coenraad	20	
C. Kops	20	
J. Ertzinger	16	
J. W. Winter	11	
F. Y. Deur	10	
En nog eenigen te samen	109	12 St.

## TE CHERIBON.

	Zilver	Ropjen
C. Swalue	100	
— Leuwe	50	
J. C. Mozes	40	
— Heideureich	40	
— Sanke	40	
R. de Haan	40	
— Sandman	40	
J. S. Prudant	16	
— Goetoras	16	
— Danielsen	16	
— Welker	16	
S. Rolenhuis	16	
— Schmit	12	
en nog eenigen te samen	32	

## TE DJOCJOCARTA.

	Zilver	Ropjen
H. B. Henke	25	
G. J. Coops	16	
J. G. Dietree	16	
E. Klaving	12	
J. Bakin	12	
L. Marcus	12	
C. M. Baumgarten	10	
B. Lammers	10	
D. C. D. Hejr	10	
En nog eenigen te samen	148	12 St.

Beloopte dezer inschrijving omtrent **Twaalf Duizend Guldens**: en met de Intekenaren vermeld in de Kouranten No. 215 en 218, te samen de aanzienlyke Somme van **C. C. ZES EN VYFTIG DUZEND GULDENS**, *Hollands Courant*, ongereekend het geen alhier, en elders van waar de lysten nog niet zyn ingekomen, nader nog zal worden ingeschreeven, en mede op zyn tyd te announceeren.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Mei 1816.

N. ENGELHARD,  
W. J. CRASSEN,  
L. Z. VEECKENS,  
Commissarissen.

## Blank Wills

irregular, then prove aboveention, wholly illegal, means be adduced.  
**FOR SALE AT THE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.**

Der Uitgever van de  
BATAVIASCHÉ COURANT.  
Myn Heer!

Het onderstaande stukje, over 't afschaffen van den Slavenhandel, is deszelfs oorsprong aan het ondragelyk, en in der daad strafbaar, gemor van onderscheidene dwaaze menschen; betreffende dat onderwerp, verschuldigd. Mocht deszelfs inhoud zoodanige verdraaiden op den regten weg terug brengen, dan zal ik den tyd, dien ik tot het daarstellen van hetzelfde besteed heb, geenszins verloren rekenen.

Ik heb de eer te zyn,  
Myn Heer!

Uw bestendige Lezer,  
... VAN G...T.

BATAVIA,  
Den 28 April, 1816.

OVER HET AFSCHAFVEN VAN DEN  
SLAVENHANDEL.

De Koning der Nederlanden heeft het tydstip der verheffing van zyn Stamhuis in zyn persoon gekenmerkt, door gelykstemmig met den Koning van Engeland den doemenswaardigen Slavenhandel af te schaffen; ja die handel is verdoemelyk in de natuur, zoo dat de oude volken, die zelve, naar de gewoonte van hunnen tyd, en naar een, onder den schoonschynenden naam van *volks-regt*, ingevoerd misbruik, de slaverny duldten, haar een' staat tegen de natuur noemden, en dit waren Heidenen.—Mozes, de wetgever der Hebreëen, was een vyand van dezelve, want dat een man, die slecht genoeg was, om slaaf te willen blyven, als hy de vryheid kon verkrygen, met zyn ooraan de deurpost gespykerd moest worden, gelyk wy lezen dat geschieden moest. Deut. 15 vs. 16 en 17, was zekerlyk zoo weinig voor eene eere te houden by de Joden, als 't by de Romeinen was, dat men hen, die te laf waren om ten kryg uit te trekken, den duim afkapte; waarvan het Fransche woord *POLTRON* (\*) voor iemand, die trout lafhartig te wezen, herkomstig is. De Fransen hebben er alleenlyk onder zekere voorwaarden van tydsbepaling in toegestemd; en dat zoogenamd *allerschistelyk ryk* schynt dus, met opzigt tot de negers, wel het verst af te zyn van den christelyk menschel. regel: *zoo als gy wilt, dat U de menschen doen, doet hun alzoo*; maar hy, die den Britschen Koning en de edele Britsche Natie, benevens onzen Souverein, en het wakker thins een, een getrouw geworden Nederland-sche Volk uitverkoren heeft, om de heilbevstigters over de geheele wereld te zyn, zal de beginselen ryk in gevolgen laten wezen, en nergens zal de mensch, die naar het beeld Gods is geschapen, meer met duivels-smersels der slaverny beoedeld blyven.

Welk een onnadeukelyk genoegen moet die man thans niet smaken, die in het Britsche Parlement, reeds jaren lang verleden, een bazuin der neger-vrylating en afschaffing van den slavenhandel is geweest, die waarlyk voor de geheele menschheid vereens waardige schildknaap WILLIAM WILBERFORCE! de huten der armen moeten nog meer dan de paleizen der grooten van zyn' lof weergalmen, om dat de toon van warme dankbaarheid, veel eer dan die van koele bewondering, ten hemel stygt, ofschoon windbrekers den laatste liever hooren, want hy is voor de wereld gestemd—een WILBERFORCE houdt meer van den eersten, om dat de wierook aangename van geur is, naarmate dezelve hooger klimt.

Laten de voorstanders van den slavenhandel, onder welke niet weinigen zyn, die ik kenne, welke geene drie geslachten behoeven opteklimmen, om hunne eigene voorouders onder de negers te vinden; ja om dien oorsprong in hun te ontdekken men geen LAVATER behoeft te zyn; want de negertrekken zyn nog duidelyk in hun gelaat te bespeuren, laten, zeg ik, zulke lage zielen vry der achtbaren, edelen en moedigen verdediger der menschheid als een dwepzuchtig geesdryver beschimpen, zy zullen welhaast hunne oogen niet meer durven opheffen. My dunkt, ik hoor hen zeggen (ik weet dat dit hun stokpaardje is:), „Mooye christenen! fraai christendom!” want velen dezer pogchen er op, *niet te gelooven*; dan 't gaat hun als SAUL, God en zyn woord gelooven ze niet; maar zoeken op het laaste troost by de heksen te Endor, en roepen voort: zwarten maakt men vry, en laten Land-en geloofs-genooten by de Turken in slaverny verzochten; die moest men eerst vry maken; dan ware het werk prysselyk.” Dan, of schoon dit zeggen wel zoo iets gelyke, 't is vernuftig, maar niet wys. De slaverny moet uit de wereld, zoo wel by de Turken als by de Christenen; maar hoe kunnen men de bevryding onzer broedloof by de Mahometanen vor

wy zelve menschen, die, naar de orde der natuur, ook onze broeders, en, al zyn ze zwart van kleur, echter ons gelyk zyn, namelyk als menschen, in slaverny houden? De Turken kunnen ons met allen grond tegenwerpen, dat hunne Christen-slaven in geen ander verband tot hen staan, dan onze negers tot ons.

Die de straat schoon wil hebben, moet voor zyne eigene deur eerst vegen. De voorstander van den slavenhandel, hy zy dan een vrekkelig Europeaan of een Creool; een blanke of een blank afzetsel van de kleur, mag omtrent de bevryding der negerslaven vry beginnen met den balk uit zyne oogen te halen, eer hy elders voor oogmeester gaat spelen. O! wat moeten de zielverkoopers nu bekaaid staan, nu zy de gevolgen der negerbeydving zien, daar de ridder SIDNEY SMITH van Groot-Brittanje, des gelast, zich the Genua onthoudt, en de Ottomanische porte zoo verre heeft gebragt, dat die Aziatische Mahometaansche Mogeneid, niet alleen alle slaverny der Christenen gaat afschaffen, maar ook zyne Afrikasche Vasallen, op straffe van ryksban, beveelt, van alle hunne zee-rooveryen af te zien. Zie daar den val der roofnesten op de Barbarysche Kust van Morea; en Groot Brittanje zal doen zien, dat zyne zeemagt een' invretenden kan-ker uit den wortel kan genezen, daar de Multhezer Ridder niets dan oplappings-plysters op wisten te leggen. Niet gering is ons deel van dat groote vryjaar der vryjaren; het wordt een *schemetta rejobel* (+) (zoo noemden de oude jooden hun groot nationaal jubelaar) voor 't geheele menschelyk geslacht!

+ Het groote vryjaar.

Government Gazette.  
BATAVIA,  
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816.

'The Heir at Law' is we understand fixed for representation at the Weltevreden Theatre about the 15th instant, on which occasion we are informed that the public will be gratified by the re-appearance of one of its original Managers and most spirited Actors, of whose able support both behind and before the scenes it has for a considerable time been deprived.

Shipping Intelligence.  
BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] April 26—Brig Christina, W. Wiltoughby, from Samarang 20th April,—passenger, Captain Overton, Country Service.  
Same day—H. N. M. ship Admiral Everts, Capt. Dentz, from the Cape of Good Hope, 15th Feb.—having on board their Excellencies Rear-Admiral Buyskes, and Commissary General Elout, and Troops.  
Ditto—H. N. M. brig Spion, Capt. van der Loeff, from ditto the 15th ditto, with Troops.  
Ditto—Arab brig Boeroong, Sch Awal, from Samarang 5th April.  
27—brig Margaret, J. A. Mohron, from Sourabaya 21st April—passengers, Mess. Vos & B. van Tienen.  
29—brig Hendrik, H. Dulken, from Samarang 26th April—passengers, Messrs. P. T. Overbeck, J. D. Hartilief, and J. H. van Wikkerman.  
30—brig Debora Anthonetta, Berook, from Samarang 22d April—passengers, Mr. Blom and family.  
May 1—ship Johanna Fredericka, P. DeHaan, from Sourabaya 24th April—passengers, Mr. & Mrs. Schaap and Mr. Heynis.  
DEPARTURES.] April 26—brig Johanna Maria, W. van Leuwen, for Pakki.  
30—brig Helena Jacoba, C. Mathews, for Samarang.

CALCUTTA.  
ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.  
February 10. Portuguese ship Andromeda, A. S. de Silveira, from Macao 4th Jan. Malacca, and last from Penang 24th Jan.  
11. Ship Hoogly, T. H. Higgins, from Mauritius 4th Dec. and Janam 5th Feb.  
Passengers: Captain Joseph Leigh, and Mr. James Petit, Country Service.  
Portuguese ship Portaria, V. de Rozario, from Macao 17th Dec. Malacca, and last from Penang 18th Jan.  
Passengers: J. Furneaux, Esq. Civil Service.  
Ship Discovery, N. Fish, from Mauritius 15th Dec.  
Do. 13. H. C. Ship Malabar, G. S. Hepburn, from the Isle of France 3d Dec.  
Portuguese ship Murcurio, C. J. Lopez, from China and Macao the 19th Dec.  
Do. Ship Gunjava, J. McKenzie, from Aleppo 6th Jan.  
DEPARTURES.  
Feb. 7. Ship John Munro, Nacoda, for Malabar.  
Do. 8. Ship Good Hope, J. Napier, for Batavia.  
Do. 9. Ship Venus, R. Boon, for Colombo and the Isle of France.  
Brig Udny, S. Ashmore, for Bencoolen.  
Ship Fathelme, Meerjaan, for Muscat.  
14. Ship Cochins, R. L. Cox, for Colombo.  
VESSELS AT SAUGOR.  
C. ship Lord-Castlereagh, and ship

for New York, dropped down the river on Wednesday the 7th current.  
The brig Siren, C. Goldsbury, for the Cape of Good Hope, sailed from this port on Monday, and the American brig Orient, Meek, for Boston, on Tuesday.

MADRAS.  
ARRIVALS.  
Jan. 1, ship Flora, Ayton, from Padang 10th and Tappanooly 15th November.  
2, H. M. ship Revolutionaire, J. C. Woolcombe, Esq. commander, from Masulipatam 31st Dec.  
5, brig Adventure, Broker, from Chittagong 22d December.  
6, H. M. ship Termagant, — Shaw, Esq. commander, from Mauritius 20th November.  
H. M. ship Salsette, — Bowen, Esq. commander, from Mauritius 20th November.  
Lois Bunder, (packet) O'Grogan, from Masulipatam 3d January, Passenger: T. Gahagan, Esq.  
7, H. M. ship Acorn, Joseph Prior, Esq. commander, from China 9th, and Penang 26th December.  
9, bark Admiral Moore, Douglas, from Coconada 1st January. Passenger: Mr. Wm. Anderson.  
10, ship Mary Ann, Anderson, from the Cape of Good Hope 10th December, Passengers: Lieutenant Robertson, and James Henderson, Esq.  
13, H. C. ship Huddart, Captain C. Weller, from Calcutta 2d January.  
14, brig Vestal, Medlicot, from Chittagong 1st Jan.  
15, brig St. Barbara, Blackenburg, from Calcutta 1st January.  
16, brig Alice, Brisley, from Rangoon 7th January.  
17, Jersey, Landale, from Canton 25th December, and Malacca 4th January.  
18, ship Georgiana, Norris, from Rangoon 5th Jan.  
20, H. C. ship Charles Mills, Captain Christopher, from Calcutta 14th January.  
H. M. ship Thais, — Weir, Esq. Commander, from Manila 13th December.  
21, sloop Henry, Hudson, from Vizagapatam 16th Jan. Passengers: Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Kead, and Mrs. Host—Messrs. Goodwin, Read, and Host.  
Ship Uday, Kidd, from Calcutta 15th Jan. Passengers: Mrs. Kidd and Child.

DEPARTURES.  
Jan. 1, H. M. brig Elk, J. Reynolds, Esq. commander, on a cruiser.  
3, Portuguese brig Ganges, Stewart, for Colombo.  
H. C. ship Northumberland, Capt. J. R. Franklin, for Bencoolen and England.  
4, H. C. ship Lord Eldon, Captain Jacob Cowles, to Bencoolen and England.  
9, brig Salamunca, Gerad, for Nicobar and Rangoon.  
10, bark Admiral Moore, Douglas, for Colombo.  
14, H. C. ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain John Craig. Passengers: Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Cra-craft, Mrs. Ranken—Mr. Geo. Ranken, Superintending Surgeon, Mr. R. Cra-craft, an Attorney of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.—Children: Masters George Williamson Gordon, and Robert Hoog—Misses Mary Ann Hoog, Charlotte Atkinson, and Louisa Atkinson.

BOMBAY.  
ARRIVALS.  
Jan. 4, ship Wellington, Toussaint, from Bengal 12th Dec. Passengers: Captain Blade and Mr. Bettie.  
15, ship Dadaioy, —, from Bengal 2d Dec.  
16, ship Sir Evan Nepean, Boog, from China 9th Nov. Passenger: Mr. Rogers.  
18, ship Lowjee Family, Seton, from China 9th Dec. Passengers: Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Belasis and Captain Pearson.  
Ship Ann, Dickir, from Calcutta 22d Dec. Passengers: Captain Purefoy, Mr. Yates, and Mr. Towse.  
Brig Shannon, Wood, from Colombo 8th Dec. Passengers: Mr. Honor, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry, Mr. Fitz George, and Mr. Olletedeker.  
Grab ship Lovely Tish, —, from Bengal 16th December.  
DEPARTURES.  
Jan. 19, H. C. cruiser Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur, for Surat.

EUROPE.  
The Times, Oct. 20.

DUTCH EAST-INDIA TRADE.  
Mr. Goldberg, the Dutch Director-General of Commerce, has published the following notice on this subject in the Amsterdam Courant:—  
“The navigation and commerce with all the Dutch East-India possessions, with the exception of the provinces of Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and the islands under their jurisdiction, shall continue to enjoy the same freedom as prescribed in an order of the 28th of February last, the same regulations and tariffs remaining in force as existed under the English Government; all the export and import duties being nevertheless to be paid in silver coin.  
“In pursuance of this resolution, the following regulations are fixed:—  
“1. That Dutch ships and goods under whatever denomination, as well as the ships and goods of inhabitants of the Asiatic possessions, shall pay less import and export duties than foreigners.  
“2. That at a future period, which shall soon be fixed, this diminution of duties shall be allowed only to vessels built in the Netherlands, or in Dutch India.  
“3. That both foreign and Dutch ships, arriving in the ports of the mother-country from our East India possessions, shall be exempt from duties on entrance, provided they can furnish the necessary proofs that the established East India export duties have been paid on the whole of the lading.

“It is also resolved, that the cultivator shall have the free and unincumbered disposal of all the produce raised by him (with the exception of the contribution in kind, which, by the giving up of these possessions from the hands of the English, now recommences in full force), provided he pay the poundage, or land-rent, either in produce or in money.  
“The products which the chief government of India receives, either as contingents, obligatory deliveries, or coming under the denomination of any other dues, in so far as not necessary for the wants of the India colonies, shall be sold in India, by public auction, or at fixed prices, as shall be most advantageous for the country.  
“If any of these products remain unsold, which are destined for the Dutch market, they shall be sent home together with the reserved spices, and shall there be converted into money by sale, for the account of the Treasury of the State.  
“Opium may be imported into the island of Java alone, solely with the express permission of the chief government; the import thereof into all the other Dutch East India colonies lying to the east of the island of Sumatra, upon pain of forfeiture of ship and cargo, besides other arbitrary punishments according to the exigency of the case.  
“The trade with Japan remains reserved under the direction of the chief government of Dutch India.  
“Finally, all ships sailing from Dutch ports to the East India possessions of the State, or departing from thence, shall be bound, on the requisition of Government, to take with them a certain number of officers or men for the land or sea service, and to appropriate a certain portion of ship-room for that purpose; all in proportion to the ship's size, and at a reasonable rate of freight.”  
The article concludes with recommending to ship captains to take out dollars, as being most convenient for paying the import and export duties in the East Indies.

The Times, October 21.  
GENERAL PORLIER.  
[The testament of the gallant but unfortunate Porlier, whose fate is the subject of such deep and universal regret, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers, although some of its contents were inserted in The Times of Thursday. We therefore make no apology for presenting an entire copy of it, together with some additional particulars of his conduct prior to his execution, supplied by the letter in which it was transmitted.]  
CORUNNA—OCTOBER 12, 1815.  
[Extract of a Letter.]  
You are already, doubtless, too well acquainted with the unfortunate failure of Porlier, whose life terminated on the 3d instant. His death was caused by infamous treachery. Some sergeants of the troops that accompanied him to St. Jago, seduced and paid by his enemies and the ministers of our religion, formed the project of surprising him and his officers at the distance of seventy-three leagues from that city, on the 22d of September, at ten o'clock at night. They accomplished their purpose by throwing into confusion the troops that were faithful, and disheartened the rest. The troops that were in St. Jago ready to receive Porlier as their Chief, suspended their purpose upon hearing what had happened. The soldiers who had remained here, fearing a popular movement, excited by the same perverse characters, sallied forth in haste, with their Chiefs and Officers, but both soon returned, except about twenty or thirty Officers, a Brigadier, a Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and some others, whose place of retreat is unknown. There are 150 officers arrested here and in Ferrol, and to-day or to-morrow their trial commences.  
The unfortunate Porlier died like a hero. His fortitude and his serenity excited admiration and astonishment in his enemies, but his last arrangements confounded them still more. I send you a copy of his last will and of his letter to his unhappy wife, who is still confined at Betanzos. The project of the valiant Porlier would have had a fortunate issue, had it not been at-

\* POLTRON, in 't Fransch chatus, in 't Iajyn; 't ger



tested by the treachery of a few wretches, led on and seduced by certain fanatical and ambitious priests: but what adds to the poignancy of disappointment in the breasts of every true Spaniard is; that two strangers, Saint Marcq, a Fleming, and Pesci, an Italian, have been the persons who have authorised the imposition of additional chains upon a nation, which, having received them into its bosom, supported and distinguished them in a manner they are far from deserving.

#### TESTAMENT.

In the name of God Almighty, Amen.—Be it declared, and known to all those to whom the present deed, order, testament, and last will shall come, that I, Don Juan Diaz Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, transmit whatever belongs to me, by whatever right, without any exception, to my wife Donna Josefa Quiapo de Liano, daughter of Count Torrenno, to be enjoyed by her in full possession, without any restriction, and to descend in the order of succession, and in default of which, according to the instructions which shall be contained in a sealed letter delivered to her by my Confessor after my death; leaving likewise to her pleasure, and the assurance of that faithful love, which she has always testified towards me, the offering of such masses and prayers for my soul as she may think fit: as likewise I charge her, when circumstances will permit, to carry my remains from the place where they may be found to that which may be most agreeable to her; and that having deposited them in a simple tomb, she may cause to be engraved upon it the following inscription:—

"Here rest the ashes of Juan Diaz Porlier, General of the Spanish armies. He was always fortunate in what he undertook against the external enemies of his country, and died a victim of its civil dissensions. Ye men, sensible to glory, respect the ashes of an unfortunate patriot."

That this my last and only disposition may take effect, I leave it in charge to Don Joseph Miranda, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of the infantry of Navarre, to superintend the same, and take measures, when justice is executed, for placing my body in a coffin, lined with black, and supplied with a key; and after locking it and performing the funeral rites, that he deliver it, with this my last will, to my wife, Donna Josefa Quiapo de Liano, personally if he can; but if his military duties prevent him from so doing, he commits the business to some one in whom he has confidence, who may take a receipt for its delivery. With this I conclude my testament, which I have of my own accord dictated, which I sign and authorise before the Notary, &c.

(Here follow the names of the witnesses).

LONDON, OCT. 26.

#### BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

Saturday last a most splendid review took place in the Plain of St. Denis, of about 35,000 British and Hanoverian infantry, and between 3 and 4000 cavalry, including the Life Guards and Oxford Dragoons. The Duke of Wellington, attended by a most numerous and brilliant Staff, came on the ground about eleven o'clock, and immediately rode down the line at a hand gallop; the bands of the different regiments struck up as he passed; never did his Excellency appear to greater advantage. In a few minutes his orders were given, and the manœuvring commenced; the Aides-de-Camp were seen flying from one division to the other, all was bustle, the carriages and numerous spectators retreated rapidly before the troops; but when the Life Guards made a full charge, the effect was at its height; never could any thing convey a greater idea of their force. No serious accident occurred—one young Gentleman had a narrow escape; his horse reared, and fell backwards upon him, but he was not much hurt.—Lord Hill, General Sir L. Cole, Colonels Hervey and Congreve, were amongst the most conspicuous active characters of the day; the troops looked extremely well, and performed manœuvres with their accustomed celebrity. Amongst the distinguished persons present we noticed the Duchess of Bedford, and the Ladies Montagu, Countess of Kinnaird, Lady Webster, as equestrians; Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Mr. Drake, the Miss Ogilvies, and a numerous assemblage of the most elegant and interesting British Ladies that ever graced a review in France. The day was peculiarly fine, neither hot nor dusty, and the line of troops, which extended as far as the eye could reach, presented a coup-d'œil, which nothing ever excelled. Field-Marshal Prince Wrede, and a number of Bavarian and Prussian Officers were present, and appeared to notice narrowly the great movements ordered by the illustrious Wellington.

Morning Chronicle, October 30.

#### SINGULAR LETTER.

The following letter, written by a soldier who knew more of fighting than writing, is a *verbatim* and *literatim* copy. The epistle may be relied on as genuine.

PARIS IN FRANCE, 5TH SEPT. 1815.

Dear mother and Sister,—I have taken the opportunity of writing these lines to you hoping it will find you in good health as it now

leaves me at this present thank be to God for it, I am very sorry I did not answer your Letters as I had not opportunity for we was very busy fighting the french a long time every day in the Mountains in Spain and I always had good luck til one day I received two balls one hit me right on my breast plate and knocked me down and as soon as I got my wind agen I fired about ten rounds more and then another hit me through my hip which was bad along time and one came through my Haversack and another throw my trousers and shirt and that same night was very wet and no fires could be lighted and it was very cold on the Mountains but the Dockter was very good to me, and after that we drove the french into their own Country and made them beg for peace and then we went into Ammerica into upper Kannady where we had all the fighting with the Yankeys til we got a piece of them seven hundred miles up the Country nigh to the falls of Naggaray which you know is 1 of the 7 wonders of the world, and there my Captain was so kind to give me a pass without date and I workd for a large farmer all winter and had plenty of vittles and a good bed fit for any Gentlemen and the Ridgment was then ling in Bains and when the men had to get up their hare was frose to their heads and they could not pull the Blankets from the floore and I thote myself well off and this farmer bid 100 Dollars for my discharge and we returned to Spithead and was 6 weeks on the Water which is 4 thousand 5 hundred milles and is cold a good passage and we could not get a shore after all this for we was ordered to french fanders and at last we have got to Paris and is in the Buss de bulling near to it which is a very fine place like a grove for a gateway and the french is very civil funny fellows to us now cause they know we can defend ourselves and they do not seem to care for nothing but to get our Monney which theare is plenty way to spend and theare is shows and Monty-banks every night and sundays and all and theare is no Justesses or Methodys to stop them and there is all sorts of sights and Bartlemy fair is nothing to it and we are now agen command-ed by brave Duke Wellington that always conquers—and there is soldiers of all sorts here past all telling Rushons, Prushons and Austruoss Duch and Jarmans of all kind, and the Rushons are very good natord catures and will do any thing for an Englishman and says their prayers every Morning and night and will fight their enemies for ever for the Emperor and the Virgin Mary the same as we do for king George and old England, and the Prushons is very quiet men and smokes all day long and the Austrions is fine tall fellows and the foot is drest and handsome as our Horse Officers, and all our Officers is very good Gentlemen and we think to stay in france two Years, and I am very contented—dear mother I wish it was not so far or you and Bet could come for I have savd some Monney and I lart a little french in Kannaday but it is not the same sort that is here, give my kind love to all inquiring friends and pray God bless you all from your loving son til death—&c. &c.

LONDON, NOV. 4.

#### EXECUTION OF MURAT.

Last night, Paris papers of Tuesday last, were received, together with Neapolitan journals of the 14th & 17th of Oct. which contain the particulars of Murat's mad enterprise. The following are the interesting details:

Naples, Oct. 15.—"Joachim Murat, who fled from Naples in May last, endeavoured to establish himself in France, where the unexpected appearance of Napoleon Buonaparte had inspired him with new hopes.

"After the decisive battle of Waterloo, Murat retired into Provence, with a view to relight the flame of civil war, but in vain. He was constrained to quit France.

"He then repaired to Corsica, where he was supported by Caccaldi, the Mayor of Vescovato. His appearance attracted the attention of the military Governor of the Island, who was soon aware of his insidious projects. Vescovato became the rallying point of an insurgent banditti under Murat, who had the atrocious audacity to attempt the surprise of Bastia, the capital of an Island which had submitted to its lawful Sovereign.

"The proclamation of the Chevalier Verrier, of the 15th, unveiled the insidious projects of the fugitive General to the people, and declaring his adherents to be traitors and rebels.—Murat then retreated to Ajaccio, where he kept a force of 600 men in pay.

"In the mean time, several public journals announced that the Emperor of Austria had offered him an honourable asylum, with his family, in some part of Moravia, or Upper Austria, and that an English frigate was in-

tended to convey him to Trieste. During these reports, Murat fled in the night of the 28th of September, from Ajaccio.

"Although his subsequent project would appear childishly romantic, the Neapolitan Government caused several cruisers to guard their coast, and placed ships of war at several of the most commanding stations.

"On the 18th of this month, at noon, Gen. Murat disembarked from two small Vessels on the coast near Pezzo, in Ulterior Calabria. He immediately landed with a suite of 30 persons, among whom were Lt. Gen. Franceschetti and Marshal Notali. From the coast he proceeded quietly upon the place. When he arrived at the town, he endeavoured to excite a revolutionary movement, exclaiming to the people:—"I am your King, JOACHIM MURAT, you should acknowledge me as such!"

"These words were the signal for a general resistance. Every one ran to arms.

"Murat and his followers retreated towards Monte Leone; seeing himself pursued by the populace, he retired precipitately to the neighbouring mountains, where he endeavoured to get again towards the coast, in order to re-embark in his vessels, which were waiting for the purpose, but overpowered by the bravery and numbers of his pursuers, his party were made prisoners, notwithstanding a spirited resistance on their part near the fort of Pezzo.

"In the course of this conflict, Capt. Pernice was killed, and General Franceschetti wounded, as were seven others of the party.

"During the heat of the action, the two vessels took to flight.

"The whole of the expedition, under Murat, consisted of six vessels, four of which were captured by the Neapolitan navy; the two others were pursued

"It is said that another landing took place near Lissas, where these emissaries were put on shore, with a view to stir up the people against their Sovereign.

"This event has not, in the least, disturbed the general tranquillity. Every where that calmness and indignation prevailed, so becoming a nation friendly to order, and zealously attached to its legitimate Sovereign. The police, who were apprised of the most secret designs of Murat, had disposed every thing, so that public order was not impaired, and such measures were taken, as best bespoke the paternal character of the Government.

Naples, Oct. 15.—"Murat, who has been tried by a Military Commission, and condemned to suffer death, was shot this day at three o'clock.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from Naples, Oct. 18.—"Murat was tried by a Military Commission, and by the same law made by him two years since, which ordered, that any persons landing in this country, with an intent of disturbing the public tranquillity, was to be tried and shot, he suffered on Friday last, at 4 o'clock P. M. He had a Confessor, but would neither sit down, nor have his eyes blinded."

MURAT was born at an Inn near Cahors, where, even when a child, he was remarkable for his courage and address, in riding the most spirited horses.—The same traits were afterwards eminent in his character when he entered the army as a soldier of fortune, and his early habits induced him particularly to cultivate the science of cavalry manœuvres, for which he became so highly distinguished. His marriage with Bonaparte's favourite sister gave him a Crown, and as if fortune resolved that he should were it, his cause, by the most unforeseen and prosperous events, was served from that of Napoleon, so that he appeared even to triumph in the downfall of his Master. But the restlessness of his ambition, and the contemptible chicanery of his politics, worked his ruin. Not satisfied with what the Austrian Minister, in his remonstrance to him, justly called "one of the most ancient, compact, and beautiful kingdoms in Europe," impelled by the principles he learned in the school of Napoleon, he sighed after the patrimony of the Papal See, and attempted to seize on the three Legations.—Success had rendered Murat an enthusiast; he fancied that Italy panted for liberty—that she would hail him as her regenerator, and reward him with her diadem. With these hopes, he encountered the power of Austria, with about thirty thousand men, after having severally deceived every Court in Europe, and forfeited the bribe for which he sold his patron, by joining him again before the bargain was completed. The loss of his Throne was the just punishment of his perfidy, and the loss of his life can be regarded in no other light than as the sacrifice of an incendiary, offered to the safety of his intended victims.

STUTGARD, OCT. 7.—The Assembly of the States of Wurtemberg, whose deliberations have now been published for their justification, and whose unassuming and legal conduct is an imperishable memorial of the German character, was adjourned, after having presented to the Sovereign an account of their conduct, with a statement of grievances, containing 200 pages and upwards. The King promised it should be carefully examined; but even for this the Assembly of the States was necessary; and still more necessary the re-establishment of the ancient Constitution, without which no taxes could be legally imposed. The Magistrates of Stuttgart, therefore, asked for the speedy re-assembling of the States, in the following document. The King has accordingly summoned them for the 15th October.—The celebrated Fox used to say, there are only two countries which have a Constitution—England and Wurtemberg.—The following representation is therefore founded upon rights, which are not so clearly to be found, in the same extent, in other German States.—This Colossus of loyalty and right, between the Sovereign and the People, this country of Swabia possessed from 1514 to 1805. Napoleon's influence undermined it; but it stands yet, while he flies to St. Helena.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF STUTGARD, SEPT. 19, 1815.

The Magistrates begin by renewing, in the name of the City, the humble request, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to confirm the ancient Constitution, and re-assemble the States. They thus proceed.—

"At the latter end of last month the news spread through the whole kingdom that your Majesty had been pleased to resolve, that the ancient Constitution of Wurtemberg should be recognised as the basis of the future Constitution, and that the States should be assembled.

"This news naturally filled every well disposed Wurtemberger with lively joy, and with the sincerest gratitude towards your Majesty. We also, as the legal Representatives of this city, resolved in a body to lay the expression of those sentiments at your Majesty's feet. But we were confounded on seeing the accomplishment of our just hopes again deferred, for your Majesty's Rescript of the 3d contained propositions by no means compatible with it. It declares the presenting of petitions from single districts and their inhabitants, as well as the appointment of single deputies to your Majesty, in so far as they have the general concerns of the country for their object, to be illegal and unconstitutional, and an offence to the Throne. It takes not only the sum of the annual disbursements of the state, but also the period since the real suspension of the Constitution, that is since 1806, as the standard of the annual direct taxes; it considers the many indirect taxes, which have been partly heightened, partly introduced for the first time since the war, as permanent taxes. It recognizes the tax of two millions 4-100 M. F. as a legal tax, though it never was granted by the States, nor till now proposed by them. It seeks to deduce an obligation to the payment of this irregularly imposed tax from the readiness with which some officers, according to your Majesty's Summons, made an advance upon this account according to a monthly rate; it indeed promises an alleviation of the burdens in the time of tranquillity, but far from speaking of recognising the principles of the Old Constitution, it attributes entire efficacy to the project of the Constitution of 15th March, this year, against which the Assembly of the States, and the nation itself, had so decidedly expressed itself. Lastly, it makes the re-assembling of the States depend on the examination of the many and great grievances, that is upon an event wholly uncertain. We are too well convinced of your Majesty's magnanimity and justice to imagine that this deviation from your noble and gracious resolution can have originated in your Majesty's heart. If your Majesty would but follow your own feelings, and the advice of well-meaning servants of the state, we are certain that you would give ear to our repeated requests, which we are bound to make both by our official situation, and by the desire of our fellow-citizens.

"The people of Wurtemberg never will or can renounce the rights and liberties which it derives from its forefathers, in which it has felt itself happy for centuries, which in the late most perilous times it defended with its fortune and blood, and the maintenance of which has been most solemnly sworn to, by all the Sovereigns of Wurtemberg, and by your Majesty yourself on your accession to the Government.

"The early Constitution of Wurtemberg, modified according to present circumstances, is that in which alone it can find again happiness, prosperity and tranquillity. That alone will be the constant object of its wishes and intreaties. From the removal of the chief grievances, under which it groans, even an alleviation of the public burdens, enormous as they are, cannot be of any value in the eyes of the people, unless they result from the Constitution, and not from the momentary favour of the Sovereign. Your Majesty's gracious sentiments will not allow us to fear your displeasure at our laying before your Majesty, with frankness, indeed, but with profound respect, and with unlimited confidence, a representation founded on the constitutional relations between the Sovereign and People, and intimately connected with the good of the whole, and of all individuals, who are, many of them, struggling with despair. Should we or others have addressed your Majesty in unusual and partly different forms, the reason is that our and their entreaties have been hitherto unheard, and the only regular form was irregularly interrupted with the Constitution. (They then prove at length, by various arguments, that the above-mentioned tax of two millions 4-100 M. F. is wholly illegal, and that the payment made can by no means be adduced in support of its legality. Stuttgart

and not to impede the course of public business. In support of their argument they refer to numerous documents, &c. but without making any quotation from them. They then conclude,—"We rival every Wurtemberger in loyalty and attachment to your Majesty and your Royal House; but this sentiment which is so sacred to us, joined with the duty which we owe to ourselves and to our fellow-citizens, and, in fact, to the whole kingdom to the remotest posterity, calls upon us to draw your Majesty's gracious attention to the boundless misery which oppresses thousands of the inhabitants of Wurtemberg, and the consequences of which are incalculable should the present most melancholy state of things continue, in doing which we renew our most humble intreaty.

"That your Majesty will be graciously pleased, again to give to your oppressed but always faithful people, the only thing of which foreign violence could not deprive them, namely, their rights, to procure them the enjoyment of them as soon as possible, and again to call together the Assembly of the State which has been adjourned.

"We are with the most profound respect,  
"Your Majesty's, &c. &c."

HAGUE, Oct. 20.—The second Chamber of the States-General, after having yesterday formed a Secret Committee to hear the Report upon the Address proposed to be presented to the King, received in its public sittings the Minister of France, accompanied by two Members of the Council of State. His Excellency the Minister, *Seu Von Oterleek*, then read the project of a law to cover the deficiency occasioned by the extraordinary expenses of this year, and to provide the means of so doing. The Chamber resolved to have the project printed in both languages, and distributed to all the Members.

The deficiency is estimated at 40 millions of florins, to be covered, without increasing the national debt, by issuing an equal sum in bonds, bearing interest at five per cent. to be redeemed gradually, beginning Jan. 1, 1817, so that the whole will be redeemed on or before the 31st Dec. 1826. To meet this expense, an addition of 15 per cent. is to be made to all the direct taxes, to those upon servants, &c. &c. (answering to the English assessed taxes), to all indirect taxes without exception, and some others; and lastly, on the imposts on all foreign productions, as well as on the customs. All persons liable to pay these taxes (*les contribuables*) are to advance a sum upon these bonds equal to the whole of the amount of certain taxes which they have paid this year, under the title of a war tax: this advance to be in ready money, and paid in five equal monthly instalments, beginning in November next, and ending in March, 1816, because the receipt of the direct taxes for the next year does not begin until the month of April, &c.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, NOV. 23.

### ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.  
To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:  
An atrocious crime has stained our city of Nismes. In contempt of the Constitutional Charter, which acknowledges the Catholic Religion for the Religion of the State, but which guarantees protection and liberty to other forms of worship, seditious assemblages have dared to oppose themselves to the opening of the Protestant Church. Our Military Commander, in endeavouring to disperse them by persuasion, before he resorted to force, has been assassinated, and his assassin has sought an asylum against the pursuit of justice. If such an attempt should remain unpunished, there would be no longer public order nor government, and our Ministers would be guilty of the non-execution of the laws.

For these reasons we have ordained, and ordain, as follows:

Article 1. Proceedings shall be immediately commenced by our Procureurs, general and ordinary, against the authors of the assassination committed on the person of General Lagardie; and against the authors, favourers, and accomplices of the Insurrection which took place in our city of Nismes, on the 12th of the present month.

2. A sufficient number of troops shall be sent to the said city, and shall remain there at the expense of the inhabitants till the assassin and his accomplices have been brought before the tribunals.

3. Proceedings shall be adopted to disarm such of the inhabitants as are not entitled to form part of the national guard.

Our Minister Keeper of the Seals, our Minister of War, of the Interior, and of the Police General, are charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at Paris, in the Palace of the Thuilleries, the 21st of November, in the year of grace, 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed) LOUIS.

The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State of Justice.

(Signed) MARBOIS.

PARIS, NOV. 26.

On Saturday orders and instructions were made out at the War Office to the Commissioners appointed to deliver up certain fortresses to the troops of the Allied Powers. These Commissioners (who consisted of an Officer of Engineers, an Officer of Artillery, and

a War Commissary for each place) were to proceed to the destination within 24 hours. Their instructions are drawn up in pursuance of the Treaty signed on the 20th of November.

On the 20th an affair occurred in the Theatre of the Albeville, which though trifling in itself, is an example of the good spirit which has long prevailed there.

The orchestra was playing the beloved air of *Five Henri IV.* The curtain was not yet drawn up, and the house resounded with applause, when a number of English officers or the garrison, who have in other respects well conducted themselves, rose suddenly up, and their patriotism causing them to forget decorum, called out loudly for *God save the King!* The spectators were astonished and remained silent, until they understood the object of this call, when unanimous applause and universal cries of *bravo!* followed. The orchestra performed *God save the King!* The English being satisfied, called out, *enough!* The musicians then resumed the air of *Five Henri IV.* The plaudits and cries of *Five le Roi!* increased and acquired new force. It seemed that each individual had determined to prove to the English that, while all the homage due to their King was cheerfully rendered, nothing can equal the love borne by all Frenchmen to such a Sovereign as Louis XVIII.

The Algerines continue to infest the coast of Genoa: they lately took an Italian pink at Cavaleros, and carried off the crew as slaves.

The English employ 1100 masons and about 4000 labourers on the new fortifications at Genoa. They are constructing a second line of ramparts.

The news of the death of Marat has given much satisfaction to the inhabitants of Leghorn. That sentiment has not, however, been observed to prevail among the Jews.

Letters from Toulouse dated the 17th state, that the troubles which had broken out at Nismes have been quickly appeased. Several corps which had begun their march for that town, received counter orders, and returned to Toulouse.

An article in the *French Mercury*, on the late negotiations, gives the following account of the views of Talleyrand, and Fouché:—In the French Cabinet there was a division of sentiment, as to the conditions of peace. Talleyrand, who, since the Congress of Vienna, had passed as the protector of the integrity of France, was vain of the title, and saw his whole existence and consequence connected with the following up of the idea. He, therefore, constantly insisted on buying off any pretensions of a contrary tendency with contributions in money, and thus to retain the provinces; setting out from this simple principle, that with power money might be again easily obtained, that by gaining time every thing was gained, and that while provinces would be immediately and irrecoverably lost by cession, circumstances might be so completely changed in the course of a single year that France might get rid of any further payment. Fouché, who was uniformly opposed to Talleyrand in views and opinions, counselled differently. Integrity of territory, he contended, was a mere general abstraction, which must bend to higher considerations, and to pressing and immediate necessity. It was the business of France, above all things, to attain a firm tranquillization; and this could only be reached by a free constitution in regard to its domestic concerns, and externally by coming to speedy and decisive settlement and satisfaction with the enemy. Were France, as was at first proposed, condemned to pay 1200 millions, the roots of its prosperity would be torn up, the seeds of division would be sown among the people, quarrels and animosity would increase from year to year, and the wished-for tranquillization of minds be removed to a still greater distance. The armies so long left behind in the country, by way of execution, would be an eternal stumbling-block; speedily invited by the one party, and then by the other, they would in each event press down the people to the earth, until perhaps all were united to a common counteraction, which would be the prelude to frightful catastrophes—By the cession of provinces, however, the affair would be at once and decidedly concluded, the adversary would be satisfied and depart, and France could then in tranquillity apply herself to the regulation of her domestic concerns; and at some future period, when her star of fortune gained the ascendancy, she might regain what she had lost. To this advice, for obvious reasons, no attention was paid; Fouché had no direct share in the negotiations; Talleyrand, the royalists, all parties and all powers in France were agreed that Germany should not be permitted to gain any thing, in conformity to the principle pursued at Vienna, that they alone should be

served, who had performed nothing; no one was any way concerned about a Constitution for France: thus the evil counsel was adopted, and thus new war, new disturbances, new commotions, were prepared and destined for exhausted Europe.

A German paper states, that the dotations and estates which Eugene Beauharnois possessed in the Papal dominions were worth 18 or 20 millions of francs, or 800,000 to one million annually. The possession of most part, which is in the marches and legations, was guaranteed to him by the Congress, and was restored to him by the Provisional Austrian Government before the Pope returned. Now he urgently demands the restitution of the rest of these estates lying in the Duchy of Urbino, the revenue of which amounts to 200,000 francs. It is said that General Hitzoff, the Russian Minister, at Florence, who had been for some time at Rome, and the Bavarian Minister, Haefelin, have received orders to support him to the utmost. The Papal See would thus be forced, not only to depart from its principles concerning the administration of Ecclesiastical estates, but would lose a large revenue that was formerly employed for endowments for Cardinals and Prelates.

A melancholy event took place on Sunday night last, at Warwick, arising from the burning of coke in a confined room. The unfortunate victims were Mr. Newry, Mrs. Newry (his wife), and their son, about 12 years old. The room had been recently repaired, and was damp, and to air it, they had, previous to going to bed, placed a pot of coke in one corner; there being no chimney, the family fell a sacrifice to suffocation.

### PRIVATE LETTER.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

"The state of Paris was yesterday unusually alarming. At an early hour in the morning, some Prussian soldiers, with a few French labourers, began to erect scaffolding at the triumphal arch in the Place de Carousal, upon which are placed the celebrated horses, supposed to be the workmanship of Lysippus. When they had proceeded so far as to make it evident that their intention was to take down these horses, a national guard on duty at the gate desired them to desist: they persisted, and went so far as to take off the bridle. In a few moments a considerable number of the national guards came from their guard-house to support the sentinel, and compel the workmen to desist. The Prussian officer who was present did not think it proper to resist the national guard without orders, and nothing more was done during the day.

"An immense crowd of men and women was soon assembled in the Place de Carousal, and continued there during the entire day. No attempt was made by the Police to disperse them; but a few mounted gens d'armes rode amongst them during the whole day, in order to prevent them from engaging in acts of violence, which they would probably have done if they had been allowed to form themselves into a body, and communicate freely. It is a curious circumstance, that in every popular assemblage in the streets of Paris, there are always a number of orators, who have each his groupe listening with the strictest order and attention: when one of the police appears, the orator is instantly silent, and assumes an air of the most perfect *sang froid*; at this moment it is easy to see how well he and his auditors understand each other. There were crowds assembled during the day also along the quays; they talked of nothing but violence and vengeance; they talked of a massacre of their enemies, without the least reserve; they justify it by saying they are reduced to such a state as to be left no other hope. It is certain that both the French Government and the Allies think the present a moment of public danger. There is an entire division of British troops under arms every night in the Bois de Boulogne. Crowds of persons, amounting to several thousands were found assembled near the Bois de Boulogne the day before yesterday; they were unarmed, and appeared assembled for some political purpose; the British outposts dispersed them. They are supposed to have been discharged officers and soldiers of the army of the Loire. A considerable number of English are gone away from Paris, many of whom were influenced by the present state of public affairs.

"There is something so frivolous and fluctuating in the character of the French people, that it is difficult to form a satisfactory opinion as to what they are likely to do; at one moment they appear in a state of such violent excitement, they lament the calamities of their country with so much feeling, and they denounce vengeance in terms so open and so apparently determined, that a person would suppose, at that instant, that before many hours had passed the whole capital would be

in a state of general insurrection; the very next day, particularly if it be Sunday, and about two o'clock (the hour at which they cease to labour for the purpose of amusing themselves), he sees in them so much frivolity, childishness, and dissipation, that he would pronounce them incapable of holding a place among the nations of Europe. The poorer classes, with their wives and children are universally sitting outside their doors, playing cards and drinking brandy; and the better classes, in the public gardens, dancing, drinking, singing, laughing, and indulging in every possible mode of dissipating their lives:—seen under this aspect, one would pronounce them fit only to be dancers, dog-leaders, jesters, and wig-makers to the other nations that surround them.

"I just find that the Austrians are taking down the bronze horses from the Arch. The whole court of the Thuilleries, and the Place de Carousal, are filled with Austrian infantry and cavalry under arms; no person is allowed to approach; the troops on guard amount to several thousands; there are crowds of French in all the avenues leading to it, who give vent to their feelings by shouts and execrations; there is not a single gens d'arme or national guard on the spot, and the Austrians, it appears, don't think it necessary to disperse them. The pillar will also be taken down. The number of cannon on the bridges has been increased.

"There is in circulation here a letter, in manuscript, addressed by the Duke of Wellington to Lord Castlereagh, justifying the removal of the pictures and statues, and declaring that this was expressly declared to have been the intention of the Allies, though not expressed in the convention. The treaty of peace is not yet signed. I have been told by a person of some authority, that there are important difficulties still to be removed, and that this is the King's reason for postponing the opening of the Chambers."

### From the Bengal Papers.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 9th February, Mr. G. A. C. Moratcan, to Miss V. Kalliose.

On Tuesday, the 12th do. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, James Ewing, Esq. Judge and Magistrate at Sylhet, to Miss Morton.

On Monday, the 11th do. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. William Bartlett, Branch Pilot, to Miss Ann Manley.

At Meerut, on the 29th Jan. by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Robert Lowther, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Theophila, Daughter of Robert Lovel Gwatkin, Esq. of Killin, in the County of Cornwall.

At Penang, on the 21st Dec. last, Lieut. H. M. Baker, of the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, to Mrs. Margaret Brown.

At Gollipollum, on the 15th Dec. Ensign Henry Newman, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Maria West, only Daughter of Captain R. West, Military Paymaster of the Northern Division.

At Penang, on Wednesday, the 17th Jan. Lieut. Dowden, of the 19th Regt. Native Infantry, to Mrs. Gibson.

At Negapatam, on the 17th August, 1815, by the Rev. Mr. Camerer, Mr. E. W. Penman, to Miss Maria C. Sober, Daughter of the late Capt. Sober, Commandant of that Station.

At Madras, on the 1st Jan. Henry Oakes, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Eliza, fourth Daughter of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq.

At the same place, on the 15th do. Major John Lindsay, of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Diana Bunbury.

At the Mauritius, on the 12th of Nov. Charles Searle, Esq. Assist. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, to Mademoiselle Elizabeth Deidamie Arnaud.

#### DEATHS.

On the 7th Feb. the infant Daughter of Mr. John Ellis, of the Honorable Company's Pilot Service, aged 3 years, 4 months and 10 days.

On the 14th do. Mr. John Fraser, a Pensioner in the Marine Service.

On the 12th do. Mr. Charles Bennett, aged 65; seventeen years of which he was employed in the service of Government. He has left a Wife and a large family of nine Children to lament his loss.

At Dinapore, on the 26th Nov. last, William Linley Tickell, aged 11 months, and on the 4th instant, at the same Station, Henry Porcher Tickell, aged 2 years, 7 months and 17 days.—The Sons of Captain S. Tickell, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.

At Saugor, Mr. William Andrews, Passenger on the Duchess of Wellington.

At Madras, on the 9th Jan. Mrs. Limond, Lady of Major Alexander Limond, 2d Battalion 15th Regt.

At Borsault, on the 6th Feb. Mr. Mathurin Gontell, aged 75 years.

In Camp, at Bulwee, Lieut. Stephen Mainey, of the 87th Foot.

At Madras, on the 18th Jan. Lieut. Col James Colebrooke, of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, and Deputy Judge Advocate at that Presidency, aged 43 years.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 2d do. Mr. Luke Healy, Conductor of Ordnance on the Madras Establishment.

At Calingapatam, on the 1st do. Mr. John Hill, Owner and Commander of the Brig *Olive Branch*.

At Bombay, on the 15th do. Mr. George Lumley, Midshipman of the *Sir William Pulteney*.

Lately, at Badulla, Lieut. Sackville, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regt.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET.



SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816.

LONDON, OCT. 24

## Arrival of the Austrian Archdukes.

We mentioned in our last the landing of one of the German Princes at Dover. About six o'clock yesterday evening, two travelling carriages, with a part of the Royal suite, and a chaise-marine belonging to the Prince Regent, with four horses to each, entered Stratford-place, and proceeded to the late residence of the St. Albans family. The latter vehicle had met with an accident on its way from Dradford by the springs giving way, from the weight of the baggage. At seven o'clock the servants received orders to illuminate the whole interior of the mansion; the effect was beyond description splendid, particularly in the state apartments wherein the painted ceilings, the golden pilasters, the architraves, and the cornices, harmonised most admirably with the furniture of burnished gold, &c.

The apartments appropriated to his Imperial Highness the Archduke John are adjoining the drawing-room on the first floor. The bed-room is very elegantly fitted up; the bedstead is the same that the King of Prussia slept on during his stay in London at Clarence-house. The furniture of it is crimson silk, trimmed with yellow fringe and cord. The window-curtains of similar materials to correspond. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Louis's apartments are on the ground-floor. The bed and drapery of a new and very tasty pattern, the furniture is a dark-red lined with green, similar to the drawing-room. The whole was fitted up and in readiness on Saturday morning for the Royal visitors, with every domestic comfort, under the direction of M. Watier and Mr. Bungar, who is a pointed *Maitre de Hotel* to attend their Imperial Highnesses during their stay in London. Two sentinels at the door on Saturday, and Nichols's party of the Bow-street patrol have been in attendance in the neighbourhood, in case of any confusion, to keep order, &c. Several large lamps with reflectors are put up in the front of the house, the front of the house being of stone, and the out-houses on each side give it an appearance of a small palace.

Their Imperial Highnesses and Suite left Dover yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in three of the Prince Regent's carriages and horses, escorted by Royal Footmen as outriders. They stopped at Canterbury and Rochester to take refreshment, which had been previously prepared for them, as was every thing necessary for their comfort and accommodation on the road. They arrived at Stratford-place exactly at seven o'clock. Their Imperial Highnesses the Archdukes John and Louis, the Prince Esterhazy the new Austrian Ambassador, and another, in the first carriage. Followed in two other carriages, as their suite.

Lieutenant-General Count St. Julian, General Count Morigin, Colonel Baron Pley, Major Baron Cessini, Captain Baron Scheli, Dr. Fischer, &c.

In a few minutes after their arrival, General Bloomfield came in a Royal carriage, as the Prince Regent's principal Equerry, to congratulate their Imperial Highnesses on their arrival in England, in the name of the Regent of England. After which their Imperial Highnesses sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

General Bloomfield returned to Carlton House, and was with the Prince Regent at Covent Garden Theatre, to see the Tragedy of *The Grecian Daughter*, at a quarter past eight o'clock.

## House and Furniture for Bonaparte.

The rumours that Bonaparte had on the eve of his departure for St. Helena, provided himself and suite with a variety of costly articles of furniture for future use, are totally unfounded. The exiled captive sailed from England with few accommodations, either for his voyage or subsequent necessities, beyond those immediately furnished for his passage while on board. The only property of value which he was able to reserve at his departure from France, consisted of the imperial plate, and an admirable library. No orders were either applied for, or executed, at Plymouth, when he sailed, as has been erroneously stated, and the trifling purchases made by his suite, were chiefly confined to a few packs of cards and chess boards, by desire of Madame

Bertrand. So completely unprovided was the Ex-Emperor for a long voyage, that when his linen was sent ashore to be washed and made up, he was under the necessity of borrowing from among his suite of a few shirts for intermediate use. He had hardly sailed when the attention of Government was drawn to the consideration of his future wants. It was at length especially determined, by the express order of the Prince Regent, that Bonaparte should be furnished in his banishment with every possible gratification and comfort, which the taste and fitness of an ample supply for his domestic economy was calculated to afford. In furtherance of his Royal Highness's command, an order was last month issued by Earl Bathurst, to one of the most tasteful and ingenious artists of the metropolis. This order comprised every species of furniture, linen, glass-ware, clothes, music, and musical instruments, which Bonaparte and the whole of his suite can possibly want, for a period of more than three years. The directions for it were given in the most ample and unrestricted sense; no price in the first instance fixed, no particular quality of article specified, the whole were to be made up in a style of pure and simple elegance, with this only reservation, that in no instance, should any ornament or initial creep into the decorations, which would be likely to recal to the mind of Bonaparte the former emblematic appendages of his imperial rank. The order was to be completed within six weeks, and by the indefatigable exertions of four hundred men, it has been finished in the given period, and in great part packed up for immediate conveyance to Plymouth, where a transport is in waiting to receive it. The whole has been executed in British materials, the chairs and tables are, in general, formed of the finest British oak, inlaid with polished brass; the breakfast service is of Wedgewood's most beautiful pale blue composition, with a white cameo device in relief, modelled by Flaxman, in the best style; the dinner service is white and gold, the centre of each plate, dish, &c. containing an elegantly executed landscape of British scenery; the glass and of the finest quality is plainly but elegantly cut, with a fancy border of stars, supported by fluted pillars; the table cloths, napkins, &c. are of the finest damask; the evening service is white and gold; the imperial plate rendered it unnecessary to furnish him with a service of our own manufacture; but a few dozens of spoons, and other minor articles of that description, to meet the wear and tear of domestic accidents, form a part of the present supply. The cushions and curtains are of light blue silk, with a black border, and small black wreaths. Some are of blue, with a rich yellow border. Both the colours and style of this part of the furniture, and indeed of the whole, are admirably suited to the climate for which they are intended, in Bonaparte's wearing apparel, his favourite colour (dark green) has been preserved—shirts, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, boots, shoes, and stockings of every description, are also provided for him. His friends and suite are no less attended to—they are equally to be furnished with suitable equipments. A piano-forte, and some articles of dress, are provided for Madame Bertrand.

To meet the difficulty of procuring for Bonaparte a suitable residence at St. Helena, the architect for the Ordnance Department, has nearly completed, at Woolwich, not a wooden house, as has been mentioned, but a timber frame work, for a building to be erected on the island, in the cottage style. It will consist of 24 rooms, the general size of each will be about 25 feet by 18; and this architectural skeleton will accompany the furniture already mentioned, so that in a very short space of time a complete residence will be formed for the Ex-Emperor and suite, amply calculated for accommodation, ease, and elegance. Some ornaments composed of green Anglesey marble, are also in preparation. It is right to add, that the extraordinary man for whom this extensive order is fitting up, has no knowledge whatever of the preparations which are furnishing for him.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

## Bonaparte's Carriage.

The carriage of Bonaparte is, in many respects, very like the modern English carriages. Its colour is a dark blue, with a light ornament in gold, the imperial arms painted on the

doors. The springs, the pole, the wheels, &c. are uncommonly strong, and the whole of very excellent workmanship. But with all that the carriage is of an awkward appearance, because there is a great prominence in the front, which contains the room for bed, the *necessaire*, &c. The interior of the carriage proves that Bonaparte valued convenience and security. The blinds behind the windows shut and open by means of a spring, and may be closed so as to form an impenetrable barrier. They may, besides, be secured by a bolt on each side. On the ceiling of the carriage there is a net-work to put small travelling requisites into. In the front there are many small compartments, partly as it seems, for maps, partly for telescopes, &c. By the side of these small compartments there is a writing desk, which may be drawn out so as to write on it whilst riding; an ink-stand, some pens, sealing-wax, &c. were found in it. Beneath the writing-desk there is a hole for the end of the patent iron-bed, which was found in the carriage and which may immediately be made up in the carriage. Two Merino mattresses, seem to belong to the bed. Beneath the compartments for the maps is the room for the *necessaire*, which shall be described afterwards; and under the seat the room for the liquor-case. On one of the doors of the carriage, two pistol holsters were discovered, in which two rifled pistols, of the manufactory of Versailles, were found; and in a holster close to the seat a double-barrelled pistol was found too. Both these pistols were found loaded.

The seat is divided by a separation, so that the Aide-de-Camp sitting in the carriage with the Ex-Emperor, was never to touch the person of his haughty master. In the back of the coach there is a lantern with a *reverberere*, and a pipe, with a spring before it, to put wax tapers into, of which the victors found a great many in the coach. There are four lamps on the corners of the carriage.

The four horses are of a brown colour, pretty stout Normans. The harness is very little worthy an imperial equipage, and is but to be recognised as belonging to it by the bees which are to be seen at several places.

The two articles which were found in the carriage most worthy of a more accurate description, are the *necessaire* and the liquor-case of the Ex-Emperor. The former is an elegant mahogany box, like the English writing desks, and has the Imperial arms most beautifully engraved on the cover; the whole contains a multitude of articles both of necessity and luxury, all made of silver, and strongly gilt; an elegant tooth brush, razors of mother of pearl, an elegant shaving box, a small ink-stand and stand-box, a teapot, with the sugar box in it, two elegant candlesticks, some small plates for breakfast and even articles rarely to be met with in a *necessaire*; as, for instance, a gimblet, is to be met with here. That the Ex-Emperor did not forget to make his toilette *comme il faut* is to be proved, by several bottles with eau de Cologne, eau de lavande, salt spirit, &c. and though he endeavoured to exclude all the products of the English manufactories from France and the Continent, he allowed himself some Windsor soap. All these several articles are arranged in so very compact a manner and in the limits of a box hardly 1½ foot by 8 inches, as to excite admiration.

The liquor case, made of mahogany, like the *necessaire*, contained two bottles, one of them filled with rum, the other with a sweet wine, now quite evaporated. There are besides to be found in it, a pepper and salt-box, with the contents, a mustard box, and an oblong case for sandwiches, all of gilt silver; some silver knives, forks, and spoons, and some silver breakfast plates. In a small compartment of the case there was found a musket ball, reduced to the form of a thin lead medal; perhaps a ball by which one of his favourites was killed, or which had missed himself and had been found in his clothes.

Besides these two curiosities, the contents of the carriage consisted of a pair of red morocco slippers, a green velvet cap, probably to be worn in the carriage, a silver chamber pot, a silver bidet, and his bedstead made of iron and folded together, so as to form a machine about 2½ feet long, and a large silver watch with a silver chain to it, to hang it up in the carriage; it has an alarm, and on the whole, looks like a silver pocket watch, of uncommon size. A saddle cloth of Jerome Napoleon of crimson velvet, with his initials, the eagle, and the bees, embroidered in gold, complete the whole.

## Dutch Mail and Hamburg Papers.

HAGUE, OCT. 16.

DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED BY COUNT THROSMES, PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST CHAMBER, AFTER THE OPENING OF THE ORDINARY SITTINGS OF THE TWO CHAMBERS ON THE 16TH OF THIS MONTH.

GENTLEMEN—The ancient and valiant Belgic nation, which we have at this moment the honour to represent, divided by the consequences of war and political events, and afterwards absorbed and confounded as it were in the revolutionary torrent of France, saw itself lately effaced from the list of nations. Our country had been ravished from us, but it remained engrossed upon our hearts; the dearest recollections and the immortal records of history perpetuated it there. Happily, by the aid of Divine Providence and by the decrees of its infinite wisdom the projects of the common enemy of nations were baffled and overthrown. It was reserved for William I. for the august descendant of a house from which Belgium had for many ages received only protection and benefits, to recal it to a new existence, to collect again its divided and scattered part, and in short to gather and revive the noble inheritance of the House of Burgundy.

History will remark, that Belgium, formerly united under a Prince whom it called the 'Good Duke,' is again united under William I. whom it calls the 'Good King.' How many hopes offer themselves to our minds! What confidence ought to animate us when we consider the blessings which have already emanated from his throne!

You, Gentlemen, I say it with entire confidence and perfect conviction, knowing the magnanimity, the frankness, and the patriotism of our good king: he will be always the principal protector of the interests of his people, he knows their rights and their wants, he knows them in their different classes, as well in respect to religious as to political and civil affairs and he will neglect nothing that tends to their advantage. Our zeal, Gentlemen, and our cares, will second his efforts; we shall prove by the most exact attention in the examination and treatment of affairs, that the King and the people shall never reckon upon us in vain.

We shall each, in our respective Chambers, take into consideration the speech which his Majesty has just addressed to us from his throne. May the Sovereign Master of the Heavens and the Earth deign to pour down his richest blessings upon our good King, upon his family, and the kingdom.

"LONG LIVE THE KING."

BRUSSELS, OCT. 9.

We have just received, by express, news from Spain. The following is the most important article:—"As soon as the Cabinet of Madrid was informed of the attempt of Marquesito to raise an insurrection in the province of Galicia, orders were immediately sent to the Count d'Avisbal, General of the army of Biscay and Navarre, to direct the major part of his troops towards Oviedo and St. Jago de Compostella. But it seems that it has not been possible wholly to execute these orders, because the celebrated Mina has entered Navarre, where he is endeavouring to bring about a counter-revolution." (*Oracle*, Oct. 10.)

FRANKFORT, OCT. 5.

A traveller who left Paris on the 26th of September, gives the following explanation of late events in that city:—

When the moderated basis of Peace, as proposed by Austria, was approved by all the Powers, and Alexander had declared that he was for the integrity of France, that he required nothing for himself, and only wished to see his Allies satisfied, the basis was communicated by Louis XVIII. to his Ministers, without whom he declared he could ratify nothing. The Ministers rejected all except the article of the 600 millions, which France held itself bound to pay for the expenses of the war, but more than this they said could not be demanded, as the Allies had declared that they made war upon Napoleon only, and not upon France. They all threatened to resign rather than sign such a Treaty, and so Louis found himself without Ministers.

er from the London Coffee-house, and in resisting their laudable exertions to deepen it meter and by centimeters from its entrance to the sluice, and the strand cut down to the depth of 80 centimeters in its whole breadth.

The re-establishment of this sluice, that of the light-house, which has not burnt for so many years, and the numerous other works executing or determined upon at Ostend, ensure to that port inestimable advantages which promise most favourably for the commerce of these provinces.—(*Brussels Papers*, Oct. 21.)

**HAMBURG MAIL.**

**BREMEN, Nov. 6.**—We have received from Paris some interesting documents, respecting the payments to be made by France, the evacuation of that country, the organization of the army that is to remain there, and the departure of the other troops.

1st. It is laid down as a principle, that in the three first years, from the 1st of December, 1815, France is not to pay above 270 millions annually.

2d. Of these 270 millions, 140 are to be in part of the indemnity of 700 millions, so that this sum will be paid in five years. The other 130 millions are to serve, under the following conditions, for the support of the occupying army.

3d. Though France engages itself to the complete support of the army, the Allied Powers, in order to afford that kingdom some relief, will, if circumstances allow, lessen the number of troops from year to year, in order that in this manner these 130 millions may be equal to the expenses of maintaining the whole force, which will amount to 150 millions.

4th. Of this, should this diminution not be possible, France will have to pay the difference between 130 millions and the real expenses of maintaining the troops, but in no case more than 20 millions annually.

5th. As France in the first three years is in no case to pay above 270 millions, that which is wanting on account of the above difference, and which in the most unfavourable suppositions cannot exceed 100 millions for the whole five years, shall be paid in the 4th and 5th years. But should the French Government think itself then unable to exceed the 270 millions, this payment will be deferred to the 6 years, but upon sufficient security.

6th. If, after the expiration of three years, the military occupation shall not be considered as necessary for political reasons, the number of troops will be diminished, in proportion to the part of the indemnity in money still in arrear, France can then put an end to the occupation by paying the rest, either in ready money, or in some other manner which the Allies may consider as equally satisfactory.

7th. The Allied Courts will leave to the French Government the objects of reclamation in the unexecuted articles of the Treaty of Paris, 1814, and the French Government has to make proposals for the speediest liquidation and payment of the sums claimed.

An additional article of the 15th October fixes, that, to accelerate as much as possible the evacuation of the French territory, except by the troops that remain to occupy it, a Commission shall be appointed, which is to regulate the marching, and report upon the periods of the evacuation.—Further, on the 22d October, the Ministers of the four great Powers agreed upon the following dispositions upon the armies that remain in France, to secure the repose of Europe, and upon the departure of the other troops:—1st. To form the European army, as it is called in the Process Verbal of the conference, from which we extract this, Austria, Prussia, England, and Russia, furnish each 30,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in the proportions to be settled by the four Powers: however, the cavalry shall not make more than a sixth, nor less than a tenth part of the whole contingents. Bavaria furnishes 10,000 men; Denmark, Saxony, Hanover, and Wirtemberg, each 5000 men.

2dly. The Duke of Wellington is Commander in Chief of this army, with unlimited full powers to employ it in conformity with the object, according to the instructions to be given him by the four Courts, paying, however, all possible attention to what is most suitable for each corps. The troops of each Power, however, always remain together, and under the immediate commands of their Generals, and are to be placed as much as possible, on the line of communication with their State. All that relates to the internal economy and discipline of each corps, is the business of the General commanding it.

3d. The Commanders of each separate corps are under the chief command of the Duke of Wellington, and have to send in their reports to him.

4th. The French Government is to be

house, and the other the Robin Hood, there will be found to be a high rank at Paris, dated Sept. 26 and 27.

The recent revolution in the French Ministry will rather accelerate than avert that trial of strength between the opposing parties, which, sooner or later, must probably have taken place. You are deceived in imagining that there was any difference of sentiment between Talleyrand and Fouché with regard to their continuing in office. Talleyrand had often complained, that the King had made him responsible for acts of Government, on which he had never been consulted.

They both joined in complaining that they were the objects of open hatred and violence to a faction composed of his Majesty's particular favourites and friends; and as it was essentially necessary towards carrying on the Government, that they should ascertain, before the meeting of the Legislature, how far they might reckon on the King's confidence and support. Talleyrand is said to have put the question to his Majesty, whether he would insist on the Princes of his family co-operating in the system adopted by his Ministers; and likewise, whether his Majesty would concede to him certain other points indispensable to the existence of his Administration—or refusing them, permit the present Cabinet to resign? The King chose the latter alternative; and Talleyrand and Fouché gave in their resignations. It had been previously the wish of these Ministers to make the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh mediators between them and the King; and if the King's promptitude, in taking them at their word, had not obviated such an interposition, it is considered very probable, that some temporary compromise might have been, a second time, effected under the same auspices. Of this you may be sure, that the Noble Duke has expressed his unequivocal repugnance to the change of Ministers, which is exclusively the work of the Royalist party.

The King has been encouraged by many circumstances to give himself up more freely than he thought it safe to do, at first, to the pressing representations of that body; as a few weeks ago, he would not have ventured to accept the alternative proposed on this occasion by M. Talleyrand. In the first place, the animosity of the Parisians against the Allies, and their proteges, the Bourbon family, have sensibly subsided since the departure of the Prussians.

Then, the returns to the Corps Legislatif have contained a large proportion of friends to the existing government—the disbanding of the army has been effected with unlooked for ease—many of the fortresses have surrendered to the Allies—the royalist army has been organised, officered, and greatly augmented—and last of all, Bonaparte is known to be in safe custody.

These considerations, taken together, have given Louis a consciousness of his own strength, which did not exist in the formation of the late Cabinet; and the triumph of the Royalists seems complete.

The Duke of Wellington has generously declared his determination to accept only a sixteenth of the sum voted by Parliament, in compensation for the prize property taken in the Peninsular campaigns, instead of an eighth, to which his Grace is regularly entitled. This throws into the fund for general distribution near £50,000.

#### EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned ships were taken up for the present season, and thus stationed, viz.—

Elphinstone, 1,200 tons, Captain Charles Barnard; Fort William, 1,200 tons; and Regent, 950 tons, Philip Ripley—for Madras and China.

Scaleby Castle, 1,200 tons; Surat Castle, 1,149 tons; Windham, 820 tons; Earl of Balcarra, Marquis of Exeter, 820 tons, Thomas Gilpin; and Hugh Inglis, 820 tons, James Fairfax—for China direct.

Lady Castlereagh, 820 tons; Cambridge, 756 tons; Coldstream, 693 tons; Providence, 649 tons; Sovereign, 633 tons; Lord Lynedock, 586 tons, James Crighton, and Barkworth, 556 tons—for St. Helena and China.

Asia, 958 tons, H. P. Tremerehere; Prince Regent, 953 tons, T. R. Harris; Phoenix, 818 tons, John Pyke; Marchioness of Ely, 952 tons, B. Kay; Warren Hastings, 1,000 tons, Thomas Larkins; Larkins 637 tons, Thomas Dumbleton; and Lord Keith, 599 tons, Peter Campbell—for the Coast and Bay.

Astell, 820 tons—for Ceylon and Bengal.

Mangles, 560 tons; Batavia, 555 tons; and Asia, 531 tons—for Bengal direct.

Lady Campbell, 684 tons; and Benson, 573 tons—for Bombay direct.

Printed by A. H. Hubbard, Molenvliet.

**LEYDEN, OCT. 8.**

To-day at three o'clock the fine volunteer company of the Students of Leyden returned to this place, from the French frontiers. They were met half a league from the town by the Governor, with the Officers of the city guard, and afterwards invited to an entertainment at the town-hall, by the Magistrates.—(*Haarlem Courant*, Oct. 10.)

**ROTTERDAM, OCT. 6.**

A letter from Paris, of the 30th September, informs us, that all the volunteer cavalry which has been stationed for some weeks in the neighbourhood of Paris, has received orders to march back to the Netherlands. On the 1st October the companies belonging to Amsterdam and Rotterdam were to break up, and on the third those of the Hague, Utrecht, Arnheim, and the others; all take the route by Peronne, Mons, &c.—(*Amsterdam Courant*, Oct. 9.)

The letters from the French ports state, that the emigration is greater from France than was ever known. Every vessel that quits a French port direct for America, is loaded with artisans, manufacturers, and people of property. The silk-weavers quitting their native country are more numerous than any other description of people.

**BRUSSELS, OCT. 20.**

The boldness of the malcontents in France no longer knows any bounds; it is much to be wished that the authorities may succeed in restraining them. Lately was read on the walls in Paris the following inscription:—"Prepare your mittens for winter; you will no longer have your *Paire de gants*" (*pere de gant*.)

At the time of the invasion of Holland, in the winter of 1794, by the French army, every thing was seized that was rare and curious in the Prince of Orange's cabinet of natural history at the Hague: all was conveyed to Paris. Yesterday and the day before seven waggons, loaded with these precious articles, passed through this city, escorted by Dutch volunteers, to return to the places whence the abuse of victory had removed them. As for the master-pieces of the Flemish School, the MSS. taken from Louvain, from the Library of the University, from the Library of Burgundy at Brussels, the plates of the map of Ferrair, &c. &c.—all these are now packing up at Paris, whence they will very soon be forwarded. They are expected to arrive at Brussels in the beginning of November.

**HAGUE, OCT. 18.**

His Majesty had, by a Decree of April 6, 1815, granted a credit of 50,000 francs, to re-establish the magnificent sluice of the Port of Ostend, and to fill up the cavity which the stream had made before the foot of the sluice.

The difficult works necessary for this propose were intrusted on the 10th of June to Mr. J. de Redder, and by the care of the Authorities of the Department, and of the Board of Works of West Flanders, they have been prosecuted with much activity and success—that on the 1st of September his Majesty would witness the first opening of the sluice, which completely succeeded. On the 6th of October, it was again opened, and the effect was, that the sand-bank called La Raie, to the west of the port, had lost a mass of sand fifty meters high and eight broad, for an extent of 300 meters. The effort of another opening on the 8th has been reducing the bank La Raie, 4 meters in height to an extent of 300 meters; the channel was

*The Evening Star*—Oct. 4, 1815.

#### FRENCH PAPERS.

The Paris Papers of Sunday have this day reached us. They contain an Ordinance of the King, putting off the meeting of the two Chambers to the 7th instant—next Saturday.

A second Ordinance appoints Count Angles to the office of Prefect of the Police.

The *Journal de Paris* labours to excite commiseration in favour of two rebels sentenced at Bourdeaux.

The principal argument adduced in their favour is that they are *tain brothers*! This is almost as good logic as that syllogism in Monsieur Carnot's last justification of himself, in which he gravely states, as an excuse for signing all Robespierre's mandates for assassination, that he did this in order to obtain Robespierre's signature to his own atrocities!

**PARIS, SEPTEMBER 30.**

M. de Vanblanc, the new Minister of the Interior, arrived yesterday evening at Paris.

It is still said that the Peace is signed by three of the Allied Powers.

The Emperor of Austria has stopped at Melun, to wait there for the news of the signature of the peace by all the Powers, which he expects every instant.

It appears, that there will be no new Minister of the King's Household, and that Count de Pradelles will continue at the head of it, with the title of Director-General.

Count Bengnot is replaced in the General Direction of the Posts, by the Marquis of Villeneuve, Ex-Commissioner from the King in the southern departments. The new Director took his seat to-day.

Chevalier Anglies, Minister of State, is named Prefect of Police. He was installed to-day in the Hotel of the Prefecture.

At this moment they are taking down the triumphal car and four bronze horses from the arch of the Caracal. Thus these fine monuments of the arts seem still destined to travel. The work of Lysippus, a famous statuary, and cotemporary of Apelles, they were at first placed at Corinth. When Mammis seized that city, he included them in the number of *chefs d'œuvre* which he conveyed to Rome. The horses remained there a considerable time; but when Constantine stripped Rome of a great number of the monuments of the arts to adorn his new capital, the horses of Lysippus set out for Constantinople. At the taking of that city by the French and Venetians, the latter obtained them as their share, and placed them in front of the church of St. Marc, on the place of that name.

Venice having been taken during the Revolution, the Horses passed into France, where, after some hesitation as to the place they should occupy, they were placed in front of a gilded car, which was to carry a statue of Bonaparte. To-day a corps of Austrian troops, cavalry and infantry, occupy the place; during the operation of the descent of the car, the way is closed against foot passengers.

Some Journals have asserted that M. Talleyrand continues to treat with the Allied Powers: this is a mistake, the Duke de Richelieu transacts that business alone.

The Ex-Arch-Chancellor Cambaceres immediately paid down the quota of 16,500 francs (£687. 10s.) with which he was taxed, as his portion of the 100 millions laid on by the Ordinance of the 18th of August last.

General Decaen has returned to Paris. Several persons yesterday affirmed, that some Officers of the Allied Armies had proceeded to the Royal Manufactory of Carpets and Furniture of the Crown, in order to carry off the most precious objects of this superb establishment:—nothing can be more false, and, on the contrary, the artists of that establishment complain that they have not been visited this year by any stranger of distinction.